

**1318.3 - Qld Stats, May 2009**

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## Summary

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Includes: Queensland's Interstate trade



#### **State Accounts**

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# What's new at ABS ...

## WHAT'S NEW AT ABS ...

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**TAXATION REVENUE, AUSTRALIA, 2007-08**

Taxation Revenue, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 5506.0) was released 14 April 2009. This publication contains statistics of taxation revenue collected by all levels of government in Australia for the periods 1998-99 to 2007-08. The taxation revenue statistics presented are for the general government sector and include taxes received from public corporations (i.e. government owned/controlled corporations). The amount of taxes received from these corporations is shown in the relevant tables.

The taxation revenue statistics presented are based on Government Finance Statistics (GFS) concepts and are compiled on an accrual basis, for the general government sector.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- Queensland state government taxation revenue increased 13% from \$8,484 million in 2006-07 to \$9,546 million in 2007-08. Taxes on property (44%) were the largest source of taxation revenue for the state government followed by employers' payroll taxes at 26%.
- Queensland local government taxation revenue increased 9.4% from \$2,003 million in 2006-07 to \$2,192 million in 2007-08. Taxes on property are the sole source of taxation revenue for local governments.
- The Queensland taxation per capita for state and local governments combined in 2007-08 was \$2,763, an increase of 9.3% from \$2,529 in 2006-07. The national average taxation per capita for state and local governments combined was \$2,973 in 2007-08.

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#### **GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS, EDUCATION, AUSTRALIA, 2007-08**

Government Finance Statistics, Education, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 5518.0.55.001) was released 14 April 2009. This release presents education expenditure statistics by the general government sector for the period 2002-03 to 2007-08. Data in this release is based on Government Finance Statistics (GFS) concepts and compiled on an accrual basis. The tables presented show government operating expenses on education by level of government.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- Expenditure on education by Queensland state and local governments increased by \$333 million (4.6%) from \$7,215 million in 2006-07 to \$7,548 million in 2007-08.
- Of the \$7,548 million expenditure on education, 77% was spent on primary and secondary education and a further 10% on tertiary education (universities and TAFE).
- Employee expenses accounted for over one-half (58%) of total education expenses for Queensland state and local governments.

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#### **GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS, AUSTRALIA, 2007-08**

Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 5512.0) was released 14 April 2009. This publication presents Government Finance Statistics (GFS) on an accrual

accounting basis for each jurisdiction for the general government sector, the non-financial public sector and the total public sector. Three key statements are presented: the operating statement; the cash flow statement; and the balance sheet.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- In 2007-08, the Queensland state general government GFS total revenue was \$31,431 million. Current grants and subsidies accounted for 46% of total GFS revenue for the state government and taxation revenue contributed 30%.
- Queensland general government GFS expenses totalled \$32,980 million in 2007-08. Health (26%) and Education (23%) accounted for nearly one-half of state government general expenses.
- In 2007-08, the Queensland local government general government GFS total revenue was \$8,048 million. Sales of goods and services accounted for 36% of total GFS revenue for local government and taxation revenue contributed 27%.
- Local general government GFS expenses totalled \$6,619 million in 2007-08. Housing and community amenities accounted for 30% of local government general expenses, followed by general public services (28%) and transport and communications (21%).

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#### **TECHNICAL MANUAL: NATIONAL SURVEY OF MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING, CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT RECORD FILES, 2007**

Technical Manual: National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing Confidentialised Unit Record Files, 2007 (cat. no. 4329.0) was released 15 April 2009. This technical manual provides information about the release of microdata from the 2007 National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (SMHWB), including background to the survey, using the CURF microdata, reliability of estimates, contents of the 2007 CURFs and the conditions of release. Microdata from the survey are released with the approval of the Australian Statistician and are available in the form of two Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs):

- a Basic CURF, available on CD-ROM or through the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL); and
- an Expanded CURF, only accessible through the RADL.

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#### **NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY: SUMMARY OF RESULTS; STATE TABLES, 2007-08**

National Health Survey: Summary of Results; State Tables, 2007-08 (cat. no. 4362.0) was released 11 May 2009. This publication presents summary results from the 2007-08 National Health Survey (NHS) at the state and territory level. The survey was designed to obtain national benchmarks on a wide range of health issues, and to enable changes in health to be monitored over time. Information was collected about: the health status of the population; health-related aspects of lifestyle and other health risk factors; and the use of health services and other actions people had recently taken for their health.

Selected results for Queensland include:

Of the 3,263,900 Queenslanders aged 15 years and over in 2007-08

- 51% rated their self assessed health status as excellent/very good, 32% as good and 16% as fair/poor.
- 22% were current smokers and 30% were ex-smokers.
- 48% consumed alcohol at low risk levels during the reference week, 8.5% at medium risk levels and 5.8% at high risk levels. The remainder either did not consume alcohol during the reference week or had never consumed alcohol.
- 38% rated their level of exercise as sedentary, 37% as low, 20% as moderate and 5.5% as high.
- One half (50%) reported either not eating fruit (6.6%) or having only one serve of fruit (43%) per day as their usual daily intake and 20% reported three or more serves of fruit per day.
- 28% reported either not eating vegetables or having only one serve of vegetables per day as their usual daily intake and 41% reported three or more serves of vegetables per day.
- 46% were covered by private health insurance.

Of the 4,101,300 total Queensland population in 2007-08

- 15% had Arthritis as a current long term medical condition. Asthma (12%), Hayfever and allergic rhinitis (12%), Mental and behavioural disorders (12%) and Deafness (11%) were other commonly reported long term medical conditions. 20% of Queenslanders reported having no long term medical condition.

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## **EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF THE GROSS VALUE OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 2000-01 TO 2006-07**

Experimental Estimates of the Gross Value of Irrigated Agricultural Production, 2000-01 to 2006-07 (cat. no. 4610.0.55.008) was released 15 May 2009.

Gross Value of Irrigated Agricultural Production (GVIAP) refers to the gross value of agricultural commodities that are produced with the assistance of irrigation.

Recently, the ABS developed an improved methodology for calculating GVIAP. The information paper Methods of estimating the Gross Value of Irrigated Agricultural Production (cat. no. 4610.0.55.006), which was released in October 2008, described this improved methodology.

Using this methodology, a new set of experimental estimates has been created for the reference period 2000-01 to 2006-07 at a national, state and Murray-Darling Basin level.

Selected results for Queensland in 2006-07 include:

- The gross value of irrigated agricultural production (GVIAP) in Queensland was \$3,519.8 million or 29% of Australia's GVIAP.
- In Queensland GVIAP accounted for 37% of the total gross value of agricultural production.
- In 2006-07, fruit and nuts contributed the highest value to GVIAP of \$1,129.7 million, followed by vegetables (\$812.7 million) and sugar cane (\$570.9 million).
- There was 1,840,252 megalitres of water applied for irrigation.

- In 2006-07, the ratio of GVIAP to volume of water applied was \$1,913 per megalitre.

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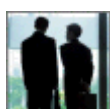
## **REGIONAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNER STATISTICS, AUSTRALIA - DATA CUBES, 2005-06**

Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2005-06 (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003) was released 16 April 2009. These data cubes contain various cross-tabulations of the characteristics of wage and salary earners such as age, sex, occupation, wage and salary income and total income for the year 2005-06. They are an addition to the data cubes previously published under the catalogue number 5673.0.55.001. Most of the data in these tables are presented for each Statistical Local Area (SLA) in Australia. These data have been compiled from the Australian Taxation Office's Individual Income Tax Return Database and are part of the ABS program to increase the range of regional statistics available, particularly through the use of administrative information from other government agencies.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- In 2005-06 the average annual wage and salary income for Queensland was \$39,629 compared to the national average of \$42,250.
- Broomsound (S) had the highest average annual wage and salary income in Queensland at \$61,932. Broomsound is remote from an urban centre and according to 2006 Census data, it had high proportions of Wage and salary earners who were Employees not owning their own business and also working in the Mining industry (50% of employees).
- Within the Brisbane Statistical Division, Hamilton had the highest average annual wage and salary income at \$58,987. Nearly one-quarter (24%) of wage and salary earners in Hamilton are professionals.

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## **EMPLOYEE EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 2008**

Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, Aug 2008 (cat. no. 6310.0) was released 17 April 2009. This publication contains information from three survey topics: weekly earnings of employees, core employment benefits and trade union members. Weekly earnings data shows the distribution of weekly earnings of all wage and salary earners classified by full-time/part-time employees, employees with or without leave entitlements, sector, hours worked and hours paid. Core employment benefits data includes information relating to sick leave, annual leave, long-service leave, maternity/paternity leave and superannuation coverage. Information about the level of trade union membership is also provided. For each of these topics estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status, birthplace, and by labour force characteristics such as industry of main job and occupation of main job.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- In August 2008 there were 1,870,200 employees in Queensland of which 72% were



full-time employees.

- Average weekly earnings was \$924 in August 2008. Full-time employees on average earned \$1,117 and part-time workers \$420.
- Nearly one in five (17%) of employees were a member of a trade union.

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## **LOCATIONS OF WORK, NOVEMBER 2008**

Locations of Work, Nov 2008 (cat. no. 6275.0) was released 8 May 2009. This publication presents information about the types of places where people work with particular focus on people who worked at home. It provides information about employed people, aged 15 years and over, who were at work in either their main or second job in the reference week. Further details were collected about their locations of work and the number of locations at which they worked and the working arrangements of people who worked at home. It also presents information about the use of information technology, leave entitlements and the main reason for working at home. This information can be cross-classified by a range of demographic statistics such as age, sex, marital status and country of birth.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- In November 2008 there were 2.1 million people at work in the reference week.
- There were 104,700 multiple job holders (5.0% of total employed).
- The majority of employed persons at work in the reference week, mainly worked at a workplace in their main job (80%). A further 7.6% worked in their own home, while 6.5% were travelling for work.
- Of the employed people at work in November 2008, 489,900 (23%) worked some hours at home in either their main or second job.

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## **REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH, AUSTRALIA, 2007-08**

Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 3218.0) was released 23 April 2009. This publication contains latest available estimates of the resident populations of areas of Australia as at 30 June in each year from 2001. The areas for which estimates are provided are Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Districts and states and territories of Australia, according to the current edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

Selected results for Queensland include:

- At 30 June 2008, the estimated resident population of Queensland was 4.29 million, an increase of 97,900 people since June 2007.
- For the five years from June 2003 to June 2008, Queensland's average annual growth rate was 2.4% per year, making it the fastest-growing state or territory for that period.
- At June 2008, south-east Queensland, which comprises the Statistical Divisions of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, and West Moreton, accounted for two-thirds (66%) of Queensland's population.
- Many coastal Local Government Areas outside south-east Queensland experienced

large population increases in the year to June 2008. Of these, Cairns (R) had the largest growth with an increase of 6,000 people, followed by Townsville (C) (5,100) and Fraser Coast (R) (3,100). Mackay (R) and Bundaberg (R) also recorded population increases of greater than 2,000 people.

- The trend of population decline in western areas of Queensland continued in 2007-08, with the SDs of Central West and South West decreasing by 140 and 60 people respectively. Both of these SDs were drought-affected during the period.

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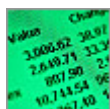


## **MEASURES OF AUSTRALIA'S PROGRESS, 2009**

Measures of Australia's Progress: Summary Indicators, 2009 (cat. no. 1383.0.55.001) was released 30 April 2009. This publication presents a national summary of the most important areas of progress and includes, in a single report, key statistics relating to individuals, the economy and economic resources, the environment, and living together. The purpose of Measures of Australia's Progress (MAP) is to inform and stimulate public debate and encourage all Australians to assess the bigger picture when thinking about whether or not life in Australia is getting better.

A number of indicators are available at state and territory level including - health (life expectancy), education, work (unemployment and labour force underutilisation rates), income, economic hardship, wealth, the environment and crime.

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## **ABS DATA QUALITY FRAMEWORK, MAY 2009**

ABS Data Quality Framework, May 2009 (cat. no. 1520.0) was released 4 May 2009. This Information Paper describes the ABS Data Quality Framework (ABS DQF) which is comprised of seven dimensions of quality, reflecting a broad and inclusive approach to quality definition and assessment. The seven dimensions of quality are Institutional Environment, Relevance, Timeliness, Accuracy, Coherence, Interpretability and Accessibility. For each dimension, we state what constitutes the dimension, how it may be evaluated, and we suggest questions to be considered for the purpose of assessing the dimension.

The ABS DQF has been designed to be used in evaluating the quality of statistical collections and products (e.g., survey data, statistical tables), including administrative data. Depending on the nature of the collection or product being assessed, some dimensions will be more appropriate or important than others.

Also included is a discussion to assist data users and producers to apply the framework.

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## **EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING AND CARE: DATA SOURCES, GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES, 2008**

Early childhood learning and care: data sources, gaps and opportunities, 2008 (cat. no. 4105.0.55.001) was released 8 April 2009. This information paper reports on a data



mapping pilot project undertaken by the ABS (in collaboration with several other agencies) with the aim of improving the evidence base on early childhood. The project investigates the existing range of data sources relevant to identified high priority policy questions in the area of early childhood care and education. It ascertains how these data sources relate to the key information requirements, where gaps exist and what access arrangements are in place. Recommendations are made for improving the evidence base for policy development and evaluation through better access to existing information or the creation of new information from existing data sources.

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## **FAMILY AND COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS, MAY 2009**

Family and Community Connections, May 2009 (cat. no. 4918.0) was released 8 May 2009. Family and Community Connections is designed to highlight developments in family and community related statistics and provide links to recent data releases relevant to the field. This first edition celebrates National Families Week and National Volunteer Week by highlighting selected statistics to illustrate the themes of each of these weeks. We also draw your attention to the new quarterly release timetable for Australian Social Trends, the recent release of 'A Picture of the Nation', and CDATE online.

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## **INFORMATION PAPER: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MARKET/NON-MARKET BOUNDARY IN ABS STATISTICS, 2009**

Information Paper: Implementation of the Market/Non-Market Boundary in ABS Statistics, 2009 (cat. no. 1218.0.55.002) was released 14 May 2009. This information paper presents two options for implementing the market/non-market boundary in ABS statistics.

The paper builds upon the Discussion Paper: Proposed Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA), (cat.no.1218.0.55.001) which was released in March 2009 and outlined the proposed revisions to the existing SESCO classifications.

The ABS is seeking user comment on this Information Paper, which will be used to make an on-balance decision on the implementation of the market/non-market boundary. This will be published in the final version of the SESCO which is due for release in June 2009.

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## **RESEARCH PAPER: IMPUTATION AND ESTIMATION FOR A THEMATIC FORM CENSUS (METHODOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE), NOVEMBER 2007**

Research Paper: Imputation and Estimation for a Thematic Form Census (Methodology Advisory Committee), November 2007 (cat. no. 1352.0.55.092) was released 22 April 2009. The population Census provides a unique opportunity to obtain detailed information from the whole population of Australia in a way that supports tabulation for small geographic areas and fine classificatory items. This paper discusses a thematic form approach to the Census that aims to extend the number of items collected in the Census without increasing the respondent burden. The approach involves identifying a subset of the current Census items as core items (to be included on all forms), with the remaining questions plus a number of additional questions being arranged into 'themes'; in the simplest version each form

contains a single theme.

This paper discusses design and estimation for a thematic form Census. It discusses the quality of estimates that could be produced at various levels under a weighting strategy, and the properties of these estimates. It then develops an imputation approach to producing estimates, in which values for items not collected on a particular form are imputed on the basis of information from similar dwellings providing the theme data. An investigation of the quality and properties of estimates under both a weighting and an imputation approach is presented.

The balanced imputation approach proposed in this paper appears to provide good outcomes in the thematic form context, with potential for application in a variety of other contexts.

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## **ABS BUDGET OUTCOMES - CHANGES TO THE WORK PROGRAM 09/10 AND BEYOND**

At the end of 2008, the Department of Finance and Deregulation, the Treasury and the ABS, undertook a review of the ABS's base funding in response to the reductions made in the ABS Work Program in 2008-09 to remain within our appropriation and the projected deficits the ABS was facing in the out-years. As a result of the review, the Government has announced in the Federal Budget that the ABS will receive an additional \$15 million annually in Government appropriation. For further information please refer to this [link](#).

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## **ABS RELEASE INFORMATION**

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website provides the expected release details for all statistical products due for publication in the coming six months.

The web page 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS core statistical and other statistical publications that usually have a catalogue number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

Access 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' from the ABS Home page via 'Future Releases' or use this [link](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases**, **Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

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## **QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE**

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

## Population



### POPULATION

[Population change, Queensland](#)

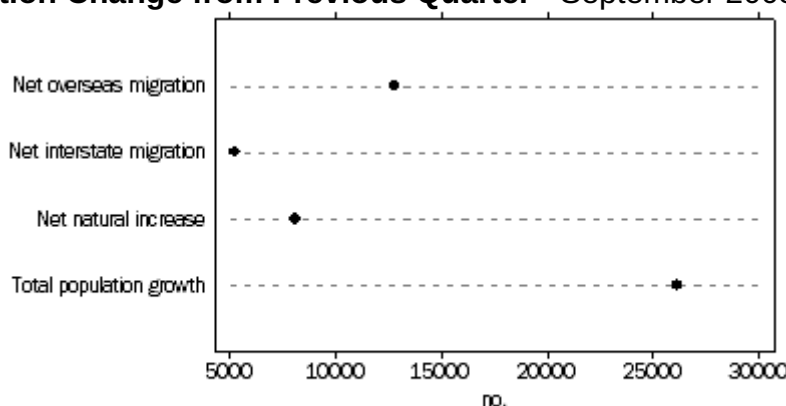
[Regional population growth](#)

### POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,320,100 at 30 September 2008, an increase of 105,100 (2.5%) since 30 September 2007. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 30 September 2008.

Between the June 2008 quarter and the September 2008 quarter, 49% (12,800 persons) of the total population increase of 26,200 persons was due to net overseas migration, 31% (8,100 persons) to natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and 20% (5,300 persons) attributable to net interstate migration.

**Population Change from Previous Quarter - September 2008 quarter**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2008, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,293,900 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

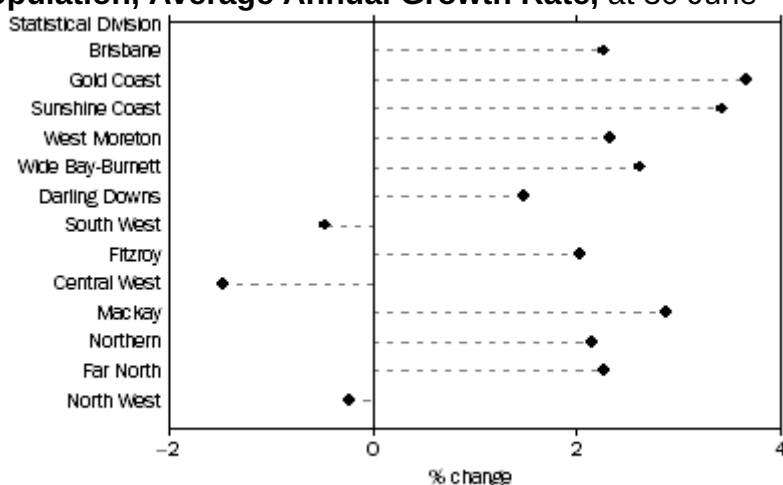
### Regional Population<sup>(a)</sup>, By Statistical Division - At 30 June - 2001, 2006, 2007 and 2008

	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000	2008 '000
Statistical division				
Brisbane	1 663.1	1 857.8	1 902.2	1 945.6
Gold Coast	387.1	466.4	484.6	497.8
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	304.1	312.8
West Moreton	77.2	86.4	88.6	90.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	232.0	264.1	271.3	278.0
Darling Downs	209.0	225.8	228.8	231.6
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2	26.2
Fitzroy	186.5	206.2	210.9	214.8
Central West	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.3
Mackay	137.5	159.8	163.6	167.7
Northern	190.3	209.9	215.4	220.7
Far North	224.2	247.3	254.3	262.1
North West	34.3	33.2	33.5	33.7
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3 628.9</b>	<b>4 090.9</b>	<b>4 196.0</b>	<b>4 293.9</b>

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, revised for 2007 and preliminary for 2008. For all years, Statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008 Edition.  
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the seven years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2008 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.7%, Sunshine Coast (3.4%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.2%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

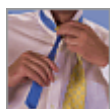
### Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2008



Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to

## Labour Force



### LABOUR FORCE

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[Employed persons](#)

[Unemployment](#)

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[Employed persons by industry](#)

### JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (7.7%) of total job vacancies in May 2008.



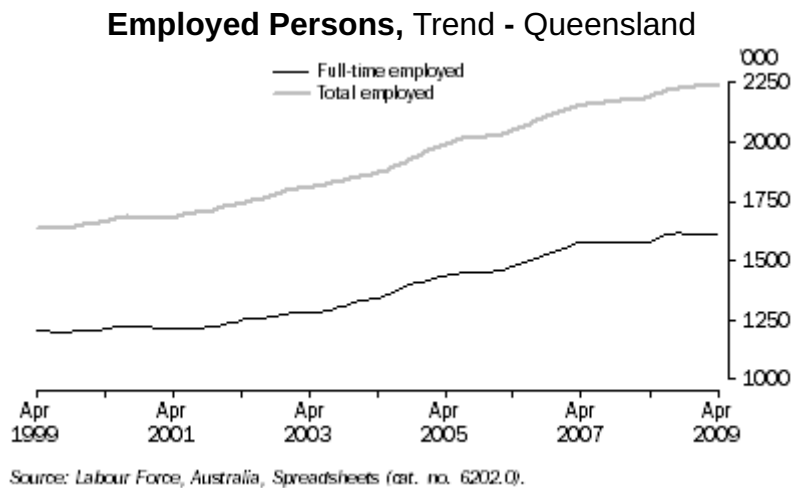
Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This is the final issue for 2008. The Survey of Job Vacancies will not be conducted during 2008-09. The survey will be reinstated for the November 2009 reference period.

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### EMPLOYED PERSONS

In April 2009, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,236,800 persons.

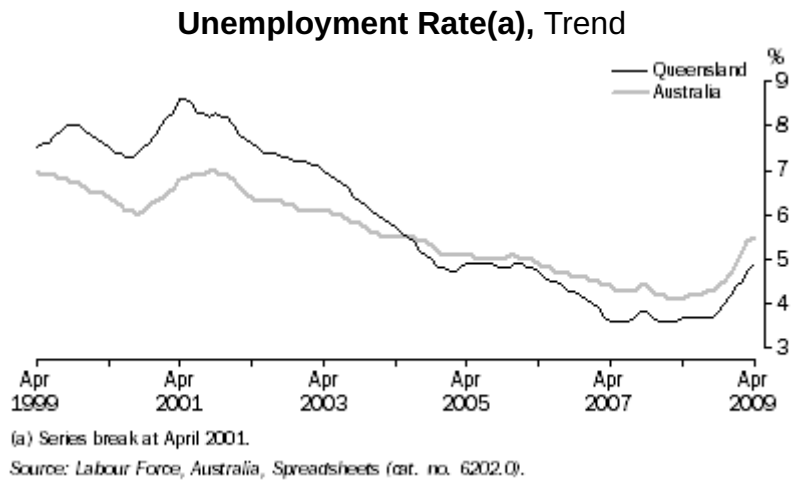
Full-time employed persons (1,616,000) accounted for 72% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 64% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.



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**UNEMPLOYMENT**

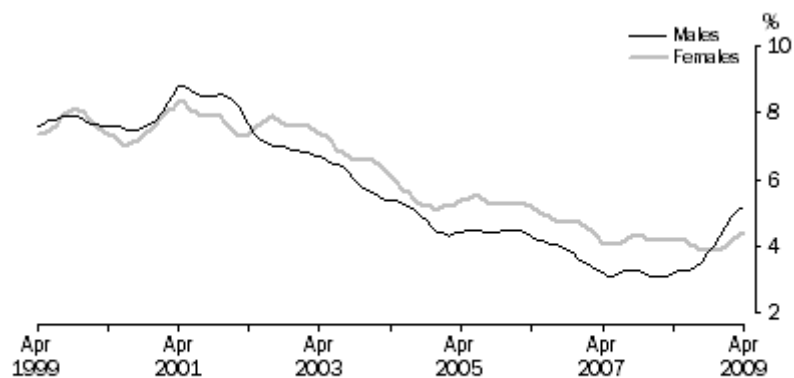
The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for April 2009 was 114,200 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 4.9%. Since July 2004, in trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.



In Queensland in April 2009 the male unemployment rate was 5.2%. The corresponding female unemployment rate was 4.4%. Male unemployment rates have exceeded female unemployment rates since November 2008. This is a recent change from the pattern of female unemployment rates exceeding their male counterparts from May 2002 to October 2008.

**Unemployment Rate(a), Trend - Queensland**





(a) Series break at April 2001.

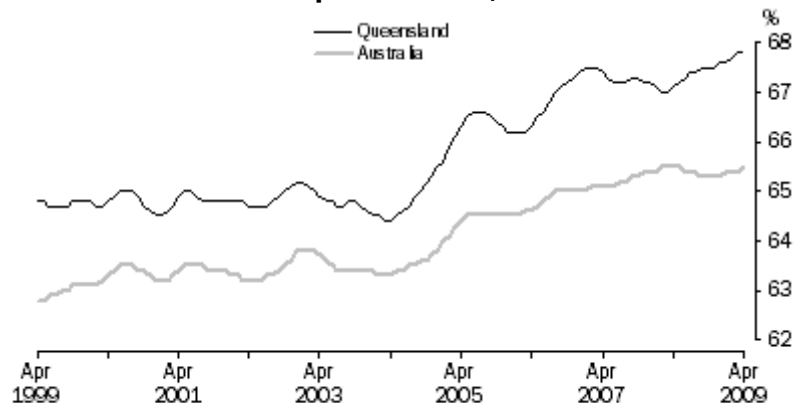
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

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## PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in April 2009 was 67.8%. This rate is 3.0 percentage points higher than in April 1999. Queensland has recorded equal to or higher participation rates than the national average since February 1989.

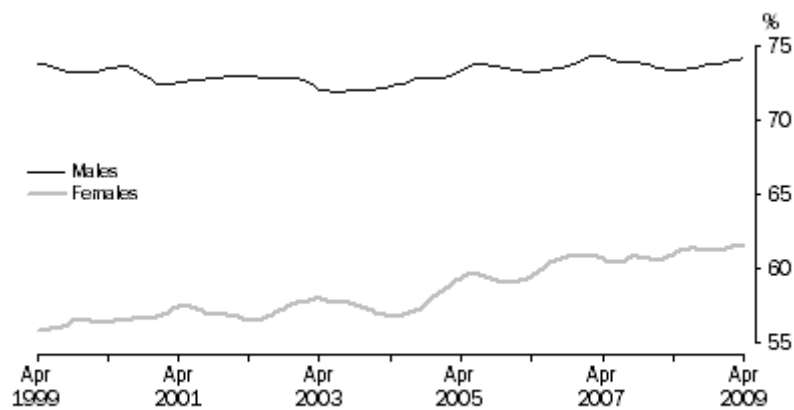
### Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, (cat. no. 6202.0).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since June 2006, and recorded 61.5% in April 2009. This is a 5.6 percentage points increase on the female participation rate recorded in April 1999. The male participation rate in April 2009 was 74.2% which was 0.3 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for April 1999.

### Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

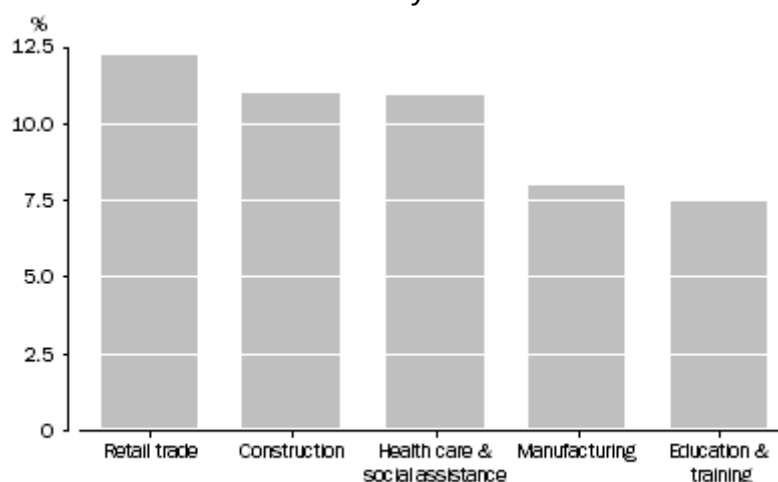
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## EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,231,500 employed persons in Queensland in February 2009. The five industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (272,500), Construction (245,300), Health care and social assistance (243,600), Manufacturing (179,500) and Education and training (166,600). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas, water and waste services (31,200), Information, media and telecommunications (35,800) and Arts and recreation services (38,100).

The five industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for one half (50%) of Queensland's employed persons.

### Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - February 2009



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year February 2008 to February 2009, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in the Mining industry (34%). In the same period, Rental, hiring and real estate services had the greatest decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 16%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be

directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Prices



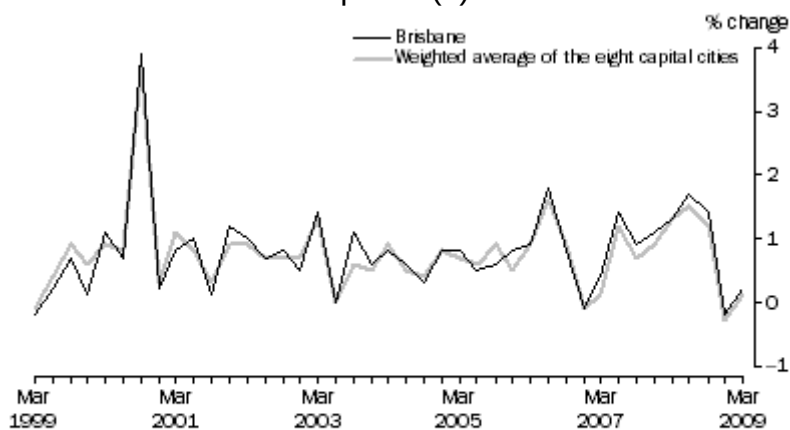
### PRICES

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 3.1% in the 12 months to March quarter 2009 compared with a 2.5% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Brisbane recorded the highest rise of any capital city. This higher result was largely due to stronger than average rises in housing and household contents and services.

Between the December quarter 2008 and the March quarter 2009 the Brisbane CPI increased by 0.2% compared with an increase of 0.1% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. The food group recorded the largest positive contribution to the quarterly movement in all cities with the exception of Darwin.

#### Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)



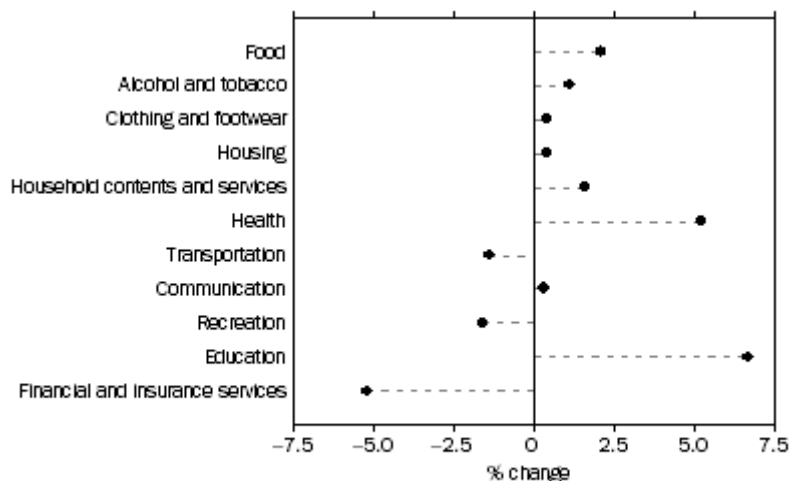
(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the March 2009 quarter, the majority of Brisbane price categories groups increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Education (6.7%), Health (5.2%) and Food (2.1%).

Over the same period, Financial and Insurance services decreased 5.2%, Recreation 1.6% and Transportation 1.4%.

#### CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: March 2009 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Production



### PRODUCTION

[Building approvals](#)

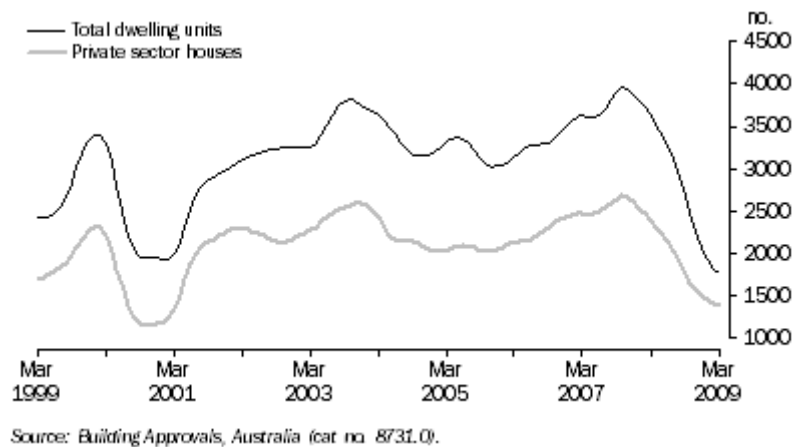
[Building activity](#)

[Engineering construction](#)

### BUILDING APPROVALS

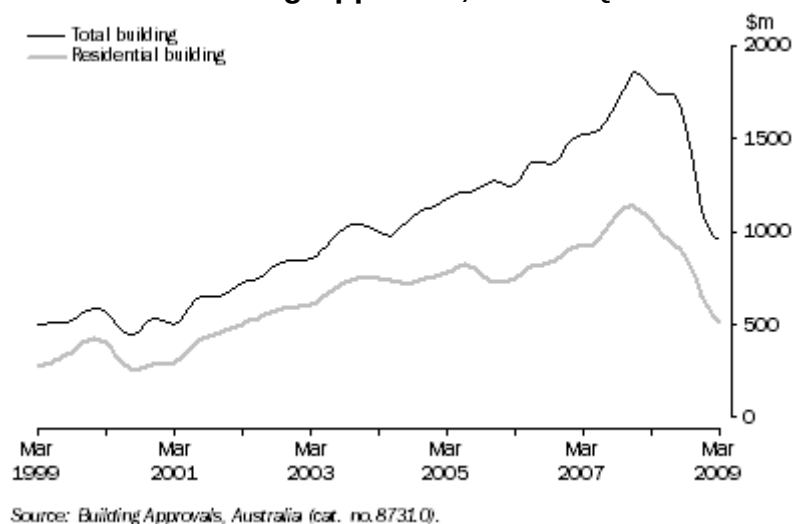
In March 2009, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 1,767. This was a drop of 3.1% from the previous month and the seventeenth consecutive monthly fall. Total approvals are at levels last seen in the middle of 1986. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 1,384 approvals which represents more than three-quarters (78%) of total dwelling units approved.

#### Dwelling Units Approved, Trend - Queensland



In March 2009, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$951.1 million, a 2.0% decrease from the previous month and a 46% decrease from March 2008. Residential buildings accounted for 54% of the total value of buildings.

### Value of Building Approved, Trend - Queensland



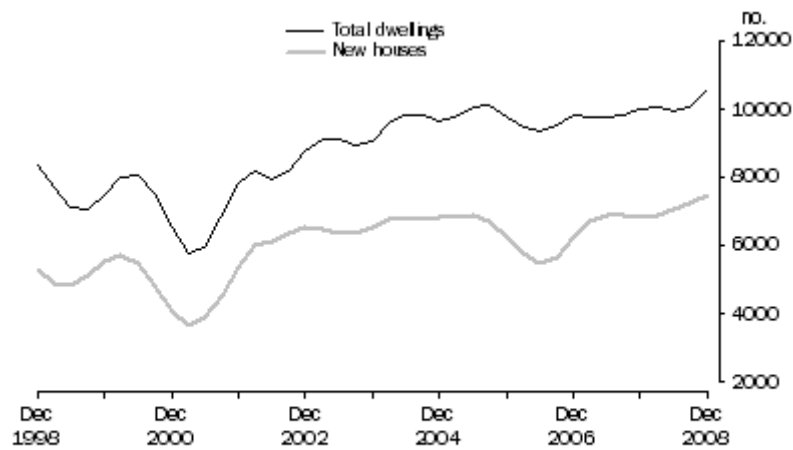
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the December 2008 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 10,588. This was an increase of 5.3% from the September 2008 quarter. There were 7,456 new houses completed during the December 2008 quarter which represents 70% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

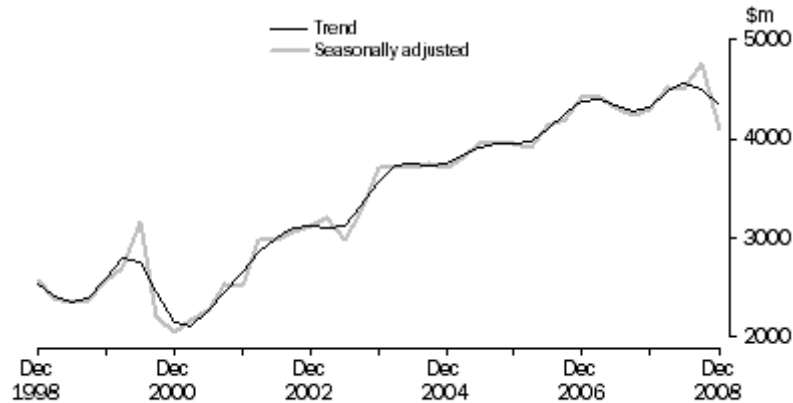
### Dwellings Completed(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.  
Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the December 2008 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,338.9 million. This was an increase of 0.3% from the December 2007 quarter.

### Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

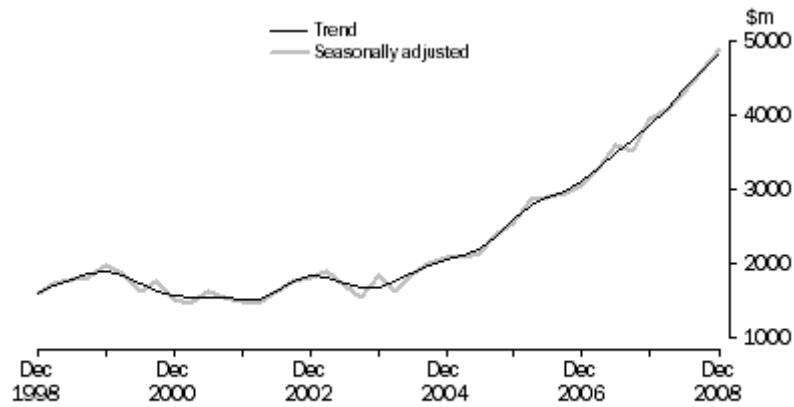
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## ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the September 2008 and December 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 5.4% to \$4,853.1 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003 quarter.

### Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures





Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Housing Finance

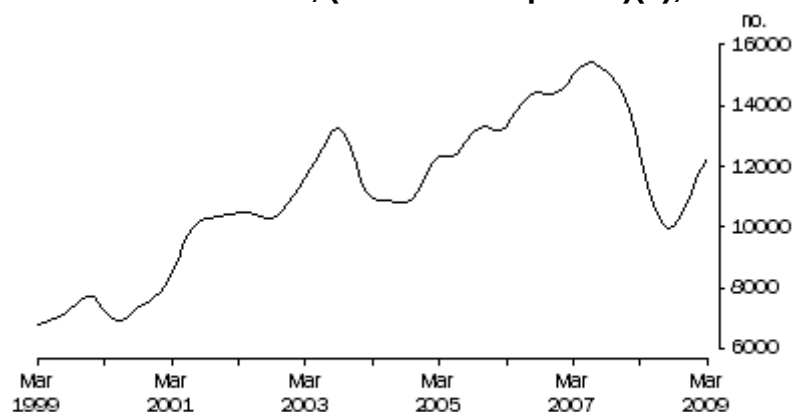


### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

In Queensland, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms increased to 12,239 (up 2.8%) from February 2009 to March 2009. Conversely, there was a decrease of 1.4% from March 2008 to March 2009.

#### Housing Finance Commitments, (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

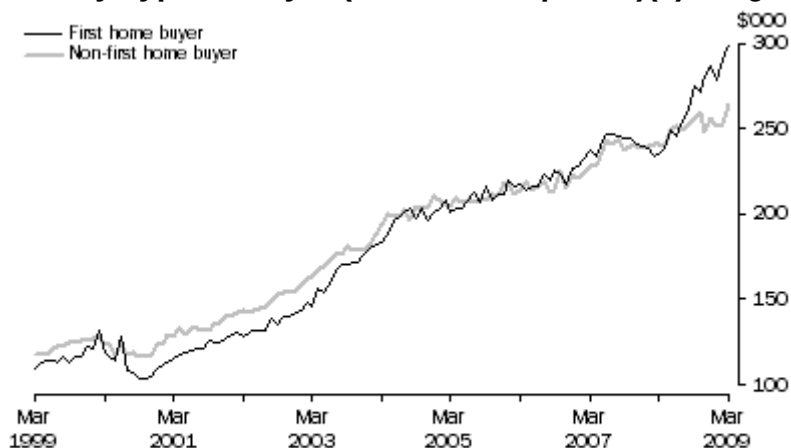
Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland increased by 3.4%, to \$3,254 million, from February 2009 to March 2009. Over the year to March 2009, in trend estimate terms, the value of housing finance commitments showed an increase of 8.6%.

Since March 1999, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$115,700 to \$274,000.

In March 2009, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$300,000) increased 3.3% from the previous month. The March 2009 average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$264,700) increased 5.0% from the previous month.

#### Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## Incomes



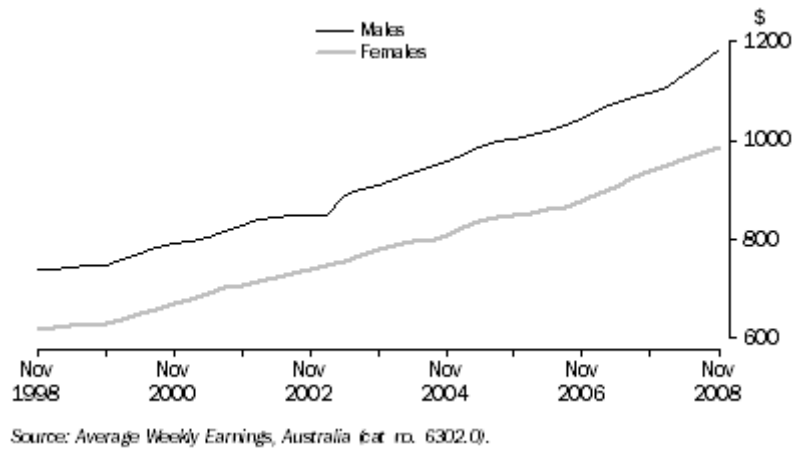
### INCOMES

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 7.7% to \$1,115.60 in the 12 months to November 2008. Nationally, the corresponding increase was lower at 5.2% (up to \$1,164.90).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 8.1% for males and 5.4% for females over the 12 months to November 2008. The November 2008 female estimate of \$988.20 was 84% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,183.10.

#### Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Trend - Queensland



More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Consumption and Investment



### CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

[Retail trade](#)

[New motor vehicle sales](#)

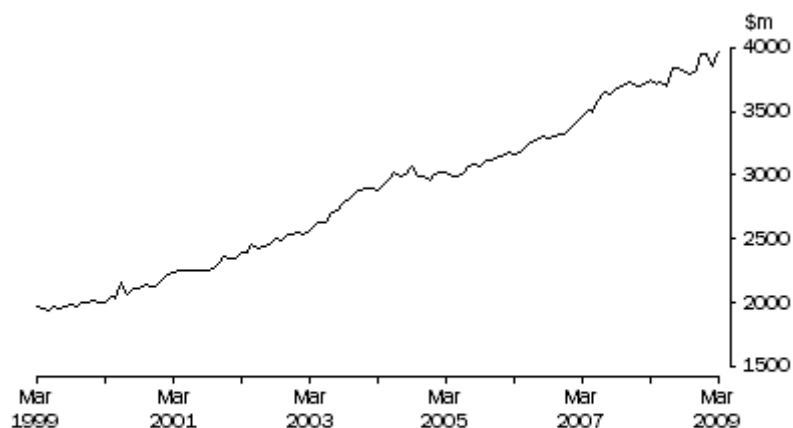
[Private new capital expenditure](#)

### RETAIL TRADE

The Federal Government Economic Security Strategy Package implemented in December 2008 has impacted on Australian retail turnover. If trend estimates were to be calculated without fully accounting for this irregular event, they would be likely to provide a misleading view of the underlying trend in retail activity. Until data is available in future months, it is not possible to determine the trend in retail turnover through the period affected by the stimulus package. As a result, the retail trend series have been suspended as at November 2008.

The March 2009 seasonally adjusted estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$3,979 million, a 3.2% increase from February 2009. Food retailing accounted for the greatest proportion of retail turnover in February 2009, at 42%, followed by Household good retailing, at 15%.

**Retail Turnover(a), Seasonally Adjusted, All Industries - Queensland**



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade Trends, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

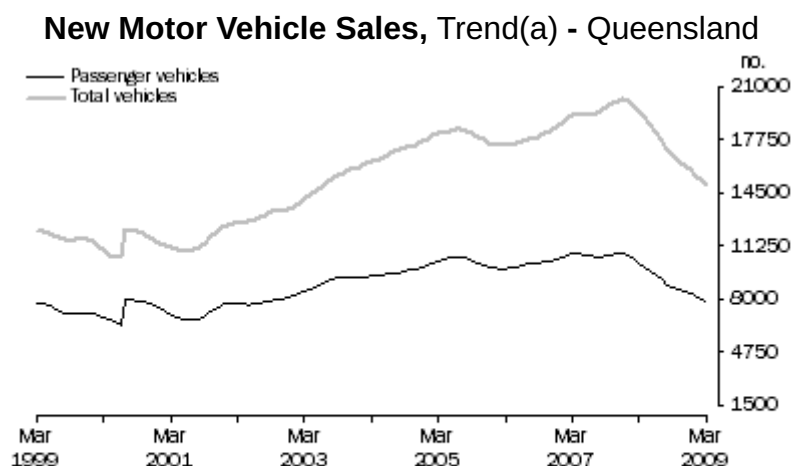
Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade Trends, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 7,787 new passenger vehicles and 15,015 new vehicles in total were sold in Queensland in March 2009. Corresponding sales for Australia were 42,591 and 71,725. When comparing March 2009 with February 2009, Queensland recorded a 1.9% decrease in total new vehicle sales, the fifteenth consecutive monthly decrease.

In March 1999, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 64% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By March 2009, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 52%.



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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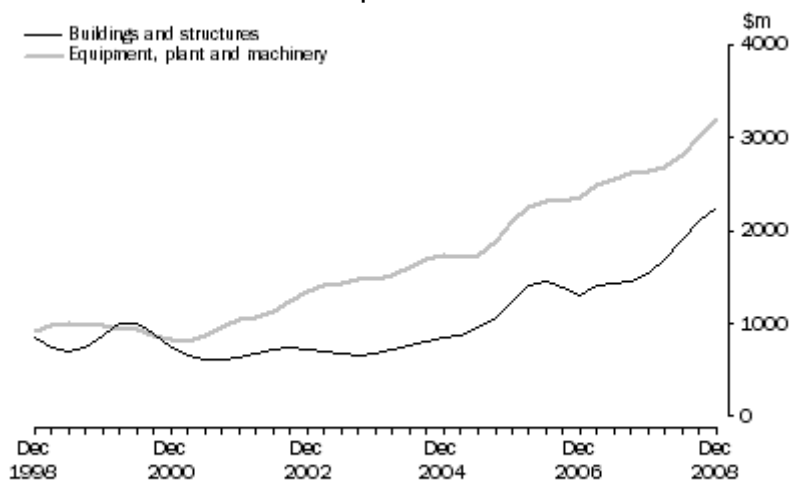
## PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the September 2008 and the December 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 6.6% to \$5,439 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 6.5% to \$3,191 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 7.4% to \$2,260 million.

Comparing the December 2008 quarter with the December 2007 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 31%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 21% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 48%.

### Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Tourist Accommodation

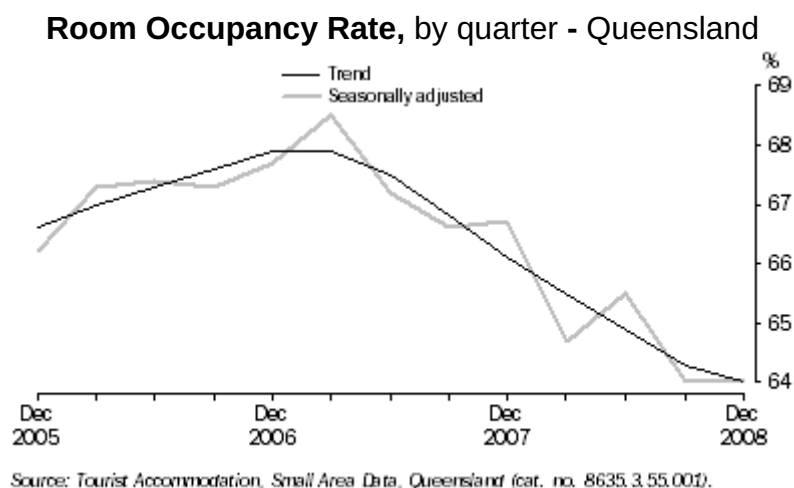


### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

#### QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the December 2008 quarter, there were 1,131 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 61,521 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland was 64.0%, slightly higher

than the national average (63.7%).



In the December 2008 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.7 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of Queensland total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms was \$519.7 million in the December 2008 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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## Interstate Trade



### INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the December quarter 2008 was \$10,627 million. The value of interstate exports in the December quarter 2008 was \$5,560.3 million.

#### Queensland Interstate Trade

	Sep qtr 2008 \$m	Dec qtr 2008 \$m	Change between quarters %
Imports	10 875.8	10 627.0	-2.3
Exports	4 990.9	5 560.3	11.4

The two tables below, provide the five largest commodities for imports and exports in the December quarter 2008. Please contact us if you would like to receive detailed commodity data. Contact information is stated below.



## Queensland Interstate Trade, Imports - December quarter 2008

	\$m
Commodity	
Other manufactured goods	1 363.1
Other food and live animals	1 238.9
Other miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 042.1
Road vehicles	858.0
Machinery specialised for particular industries	*852.0

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

## Queensland Interstate Trade, Exports - December quarter 2008

	\$m
Commodity	
Other miscellaneous manufactured articles	*698.4
Other manufactured goods	682.6
Other food and live animals	580.1
Beverages	464.4
Other chemicals	**368.2

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Note: Interstate trade data are released quarterly. This is the third quarter for which the Queensland interstate trade estimates have been produced using sample survey methodology. As the new methodology differs significantly from that of the old survey, the results should be considered a break in series.

For further information on Queensland's Interstate trade, please contact the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467.

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## State Accounts

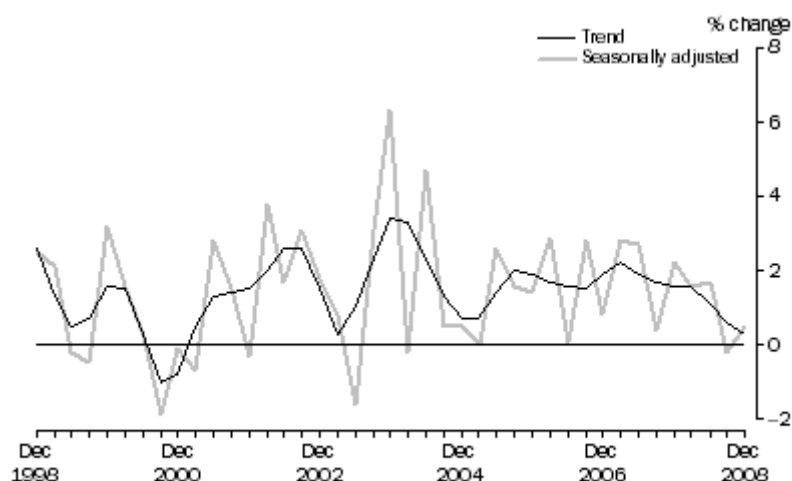


### STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's December quarter 2008 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$58,128 million, a \$192 million (0.3%) increase from the September quarter 2008. Australia's Domestic Final Demand increased 0.3% over the same period, to \$284,426 million.

Of the states and territories, the strongest growth for the quarter was reported in Northern Territory (up 1.8%), followed by Western Australia (up 1.0%) and Tasmania (up 0.8%).

**State Final Demand**, Chain volume measures - Percentage change from previous quarter



For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Articles

### ARTICLES

#### ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

##### Causes of Death, Queensland, 2007

Causes of death statistics, and the use of these statistics for demographic and health purposes, are key to understanding Australian society and for formulation and monitoring of policies. Causes of death information provide insights into the diseases and factors contributing to reduced life expectancy.

In this article cause of death data are reported as the underlying cause and classified using the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10).

##### Index of previous articles

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

## Index of Articles

Issue	Article Title
2009	
April	Criminal Courts in Queensland, 2007-08

February	150 Years of Queensland's Economic History: Key Dates, Facts and Figures
January	Deaths, Queensland, 2007
<b>2008</b>	
November	Births, Queensland, 2007
October	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
August	Natural Resource Management on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007
	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
June	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007
	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
<b>2007</b>	
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

## About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

## Causes of Death, Queensland, 2007 (Feature Article)



## **CAUSES OF DEATH, Queensland, 2007**

Introduction

Neoplasms

Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases

Mental and behavioural disorders

Diseases of the nervous system

Diseases of the circulatory system

Diseases of the respiratory system

Diseases of the digestive system

External causes of morbidity and mortality

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Deaths

Further information

### **INTRODUCTION**

Causes of death statistics, and the use of these statistics for demographic and health purposes, are key to understanding Australian society and for formulation and monitoring of policies. Causes of death information provide insights into the diseases and factors contributing to reduced life expectancy. Causes of death statistics are one of the oldest and most comprehensive set of health statistics available in Australia.

Causes of death statistics in Australia are recorded as both underlying cause i.e. the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death; and multiple cause i.e. all causes and conditions reported on the death certificate that contributed, were associated with or were the underlying cause of the death. In this article cause of death data are reported as the underlying cause and classified using the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Causes of death data are subject to revision.

As the Queensland population continues to increase in both size and age, the number of deaths registered each year also continues to slowly increase. In 2007, there were 25,801 deaths of usual residents of Queensland registered, 4.7% more than the number registered in 2006 and 16% higher than the 22,321 deaths registered in 1998. Males accounted for 53% of deaths of usual residents of Queensland registered in 2007.

The standardised death rate (SDR), which eliminates the effect of changes in the age structure of a population over time, was 606.7 deaths per 100,000 standard population.

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) measures the extent of 'premature' mortality, where 'premature' mortality is assumed to be any death at ages of 1-78 years inclusive. By estimating YPLL for deaths of people aged 1-78 years it is possible to assess the significance of specific diseases or trauma as a cause of premature death. In 2007, Queensland residents recorded 195,486 years of potential life lost.

Six out of every ten deaths (61%) of Queenslanders in 2007 were due to either Diseases of the circulatory system (heart and blood vessels) or Neoplasms (cancer).

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### **CAUSES OF DEATH, BY SELECTED ICD-10 CHAPTER LEVEL, Queensland, 2007**

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	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths	Years of potential life lost	Standardised death rate
	Males	Females	Persons	%	Persons	Persons
CHAPTER II Neoplasms (C00-D48)	4,187	2,965	7,152	27.7	64,274	169.0
CHAPTER IV Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	448	440	888	3.4	5,116	21.0
CHAPTER V Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	312	507	819	3.2	2,245	18.9
CHAPTER VI Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	441	466	907	3.5	6,756	21.5
CHAPTER IX Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	4,062	4,554	8,616	33.4	31,054	201.3
CHAPTER X Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	1,333	1,117	2,450	9.5	10,035	57.9
CHAPTER XI Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	473	436	909	3.5	7,566	21.3
CHAPTER XX External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	1,037	516	1,553	6.0	43,075	36.9
<b>TOTAL DEATHS</b>	<b>13,582</b>	<b>12,219</b>	<b>25,801</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>195,486</b>	<b>606.7</b>

(a) Expressed per 100,000 of the standard population.

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## NEOPLASMS

In 2007, Neoplasms (C00-D48) as the underlying cause of death accounted for over one-quarter (28%) of total deaths and nearly one-third (33%) of YPLL. The SDR for Neoplasms was 169.0 deaths per 100,000 standard population. Over the period 1998 to 2007 the number of deaths due to Neoplasms has increased by 13%. The ratio of male to female deaths in 2007 remained relatively stable at 141 deaths per 100 female deaths when compared to 1998 (143 male deaths per 100 female deaths). Of the 7,152 deaths due to Neoplasms, Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97) accounted for 98%.

### Malignant neoplasms

Cancers of the digestive organs (C15-C26) caused 1,876 deaths and had an SDR of 44.5 per 100,000 standard population. Of these, Colon cancer (C18) accounted for the largest number of deaths with 479. Pancreatic cancer (C25) was the second highest contributor to deaths from Cancers of the digestive organs, accounting for 377 deaths. Between 1998 and 2007 deaths due to Colon cancer experienced a 24% reduction, while deaths due to Pancreatic cancer increased by 34%.

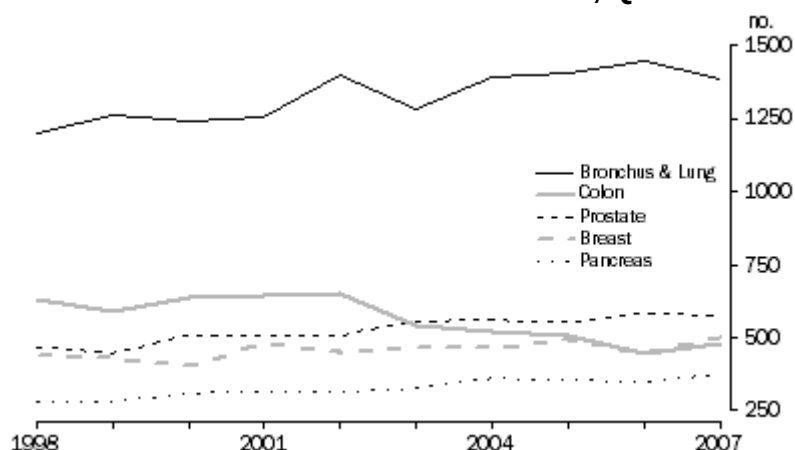
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34) was the underlying cause of 1,388 registered deaths of Queenslanders in 2007. The male to female ratio of Lung cancer has dropped from 275 male deaths per 100 female deaths in 1998 to 187 male deaths per 100 female deaths in 2007. Over this period of time the number of male deaths has risen from 879 to 904, an increase of 25 or 2.8% while the number of female deaths has risen from 320 in 1998 to 484 in 2007, an increase of 164 or 51%.

Nearly one in five (17%) women who recorded Malignant neoplasms as their underlying cause of death in 2007 died from Breast Cancer (C50). Between 1998 and 2007 the number of all deaths from Breast cancer increased 13% to 499 deaths. Breast cancer was responsible for 6,381 years of potential life lost.

Prostate cancer (C61) accounted for 14% of male deaths with an underlying cause of Malignant neoplasms. Between 1998 and 2007 the number of deaths from Prostate cancer

increased 23% to 576 deaths. Prostate cancer was responsible for 2,137 years of potential life lost.

### SELECTED MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, Queensland



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## ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

In 2007, Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90) accounted for 888 deaths or 3.4% of all registered deaths of Queenslanders and was responsible for 5,116 YPLL. The SDR was 24.7 per 100,000 standard population for males and 18.0 for females.

Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14) was the underlying cause of death for 620 Queenslanders or 70% of all deaths due to Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases.

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## MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS

Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99) were identified as the underlying cause of 819 deaths, representing 3.2% of all registered deaths of Queenslanders in 2007. Females accounted for 62% of deaths due to mental and behavioural disorders. In contrast, females were accounted for 27% of the 2,245 years of potential life lost due to this cause. Males and females experienced very similar SDR's (for males 18.5 deaths per 100,000 standard population and for females 18.3).

Dementia (F01-F03) accounted for 88% of deaths due to Mental and behavioural disorders. Between 1998 and 2007 the number of deaths due to dementia increased by 165% from 271 deaths in 1998 to 717 deaths in 2007.

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## DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99) were the underlying cause of 907 deaths, representing 3.5% of all registered deaths of Queenslanders in 2007. Females accounted for 51% of deaths due to Diseases of the nervous system. In contrast, females were responsible for 42% of the 6,756 years of potential life lost due to this cause.

Alzheimer's disease (G30) constituted 38% of all deaths due to Diseases of the nervous system. More than double the number of females than males died from Alzheimer's disease (231 female deaths and 115 male deaths).



Parkinson's disease (G20) accounted for 21% of all deaths due to Diseases of the nervous system. The number of male deaths (127) due to this disease was higher than the number of female deaths (61).

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## DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

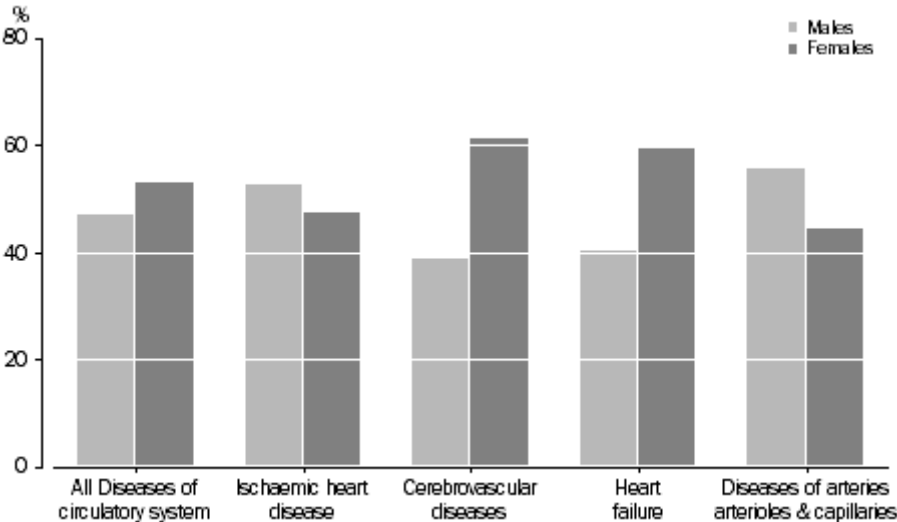
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99) as the underlying cause of death accounted for nearly one-third (33%) of total deaths and 16% of YPLL. The SDR for Diseases of the circulatory system was 201.3 deaths per 100,000 standard population. Between 1998 and 2007 the number of deaths due to Diseases of the circulatory system has decreased by 5.4%. Male deaths have fallen by 12% while females experienced a 1.1% increase. In 2007, female deaths (4,554) outnumbered male deaths (4,062) giving a sex ratio of 89 male deaths per 100 female deaths.

Ischaemic heart disease (I20-I25) which includes angina, heart attacks and blocked arteries of the heart, represented a substantial proportion of deaths attributable to Diseases of the circulatory system, accounting for 4,069 deaths or 47%. Of those deaths from Ischaemic heart disease, 52% were male. Between 1998 and 2007 both males and females recorded decreases in the number of deaths from this disease (27% for males and 19% for females). Persons aged 65-84 years and 85 years and over each accounted for 45% of all deaths due to Ischaemic heart disease.

Cerebrovascular diseases (strokes) (I60-I69) numbered 2,253 in 2007 or 26% of all Diseases of the circulatory system. Females accounted for 61% of deaths of usual residents of Queensland due to Cerebrovascular diseases. Between 1998 and 2007 while the number of male deaths from this disease remained stable, females experienced a 14% increase.

Heart failure (I50) and Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70-I79) accounted for 6.4% and 4.5% respectively of Diseases of the circulatory system.

**DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, Queensland 2007**



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## DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99) which include diseases that impact on the ability to breathe, accounted for 2,450 registered deaths in 2007. This represents 9.5% of all registered deaths of usual residents of Queensland and is the highest number recorded in the last ten years. Diseases of the respiratory system were responsible for 10,035 years of potential life lost (5.1% of total YPLL). The SDR for Diseases of the respiratory system was

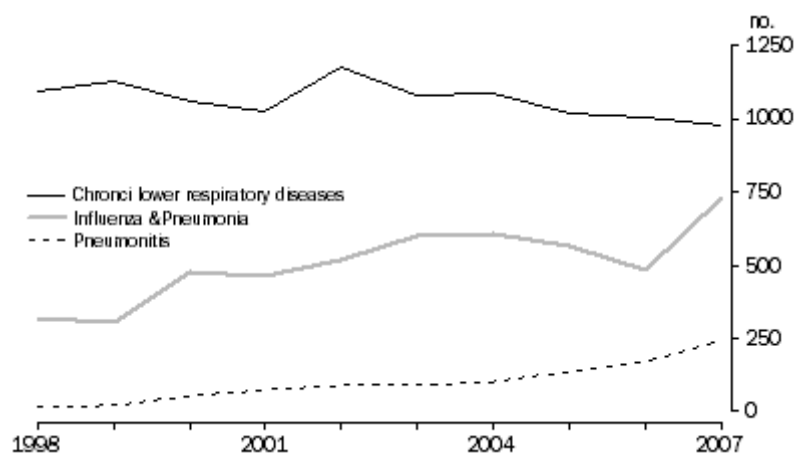
57.9 per 100,000 standard population. More males (54%) than females (46%) died from this cause which is consistent with previous years.

In 2007, Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47) were the underlying cause of 977 deaths or 40% of all deaths due to Diseases of the respiratory system. Chronic lower respiratory diseases include diseases such as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema.

Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18) were responsible for 733 deaths, or 2.8% of all registered deaths of Queenslanders in 2007. Persons age 85 years and over accounted for over half (54%) of these deaths.

The number of deaths from Pneumonitis (J69), which is similar to pneumonia but results from complications of inhalation of solids and liquids, has increased substantially over time, from 13 deaths in 1998 to 242 deaths in 2007.

### SELECTED DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, Queensland



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### DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93) accounted for 909 registered deaths of Queenslanders in 2007 or 3.5% of all registered deaths. The number and proportion of all deaths due to Diseases of the digestive system have increased over the past ten years up from 682 deaths (3.1% of all deaths) in 1998. Slightly more males (473) than females (436) died from Diseases of the digestive system. Males lost more than double the number of years of potential life lost than females (5,053 years for males and 2,521 years for females).

Diseases of liver (K70-K77) were responsible for one in three deaths (31%) due to Diseases of the digestive system. Of the 286 deaths due to Diseases of liver, 52% were to persons aged 45-64 years.

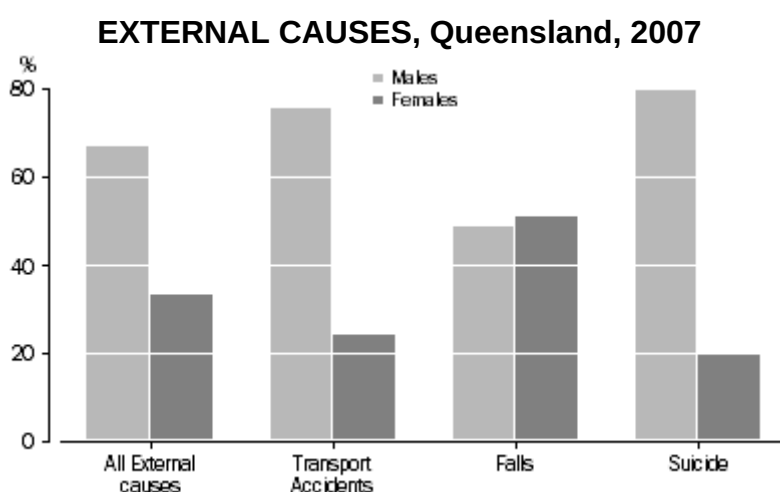
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### EXTERNAL CAUSES OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

In 2007, External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98) were the underlying cause of death of 1,553 Queenslanders. External causes of morbidity and mortality include accidents and violence. More than twice as many males (1,037) as females (516) died from these causes of death. Males (32,644 years) lost more than three times the number of years of potential life lost as did females (10,479 years). The SDR for External causes was 36.9 deaths per 100,000 standard population. In 2007, External causes accounted for 6.0% of all deaths, slightly lower than the 7.2% recorded in 1998.

Accidents (V01-X59) accounted for 716 deaths or 2.8% of all registered deaths of Queenslanders in 2007. There were 242 deaths due to Transport accidents (V01-V99) of which over three-quarters (76%) were males. Transport accidents were responsible for 9,579 years of potential life lost. Falls (W00-W19) were responsible for 156 deaths and Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40-X49) was the underlying cause of 36 deaths. Of the 28 deaths due to Accidental drowning and submersion (W65-W74), 25% were aged 1-14 years.

There were 285 deaths of Queenslanders in 2007 where the underlying cause was Intentional self harm (suicide) (X60-X84). Four times as many males (228) as females (57) died from suicide. Suicide accounted for 10,302 years of potential life lost. The SDR for suicide in 2007 was 6.8 deaths per 100,000 standard population. Hanging (59%) was the most common method of suicide followed by firearms (13%).



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## ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER DEATHS

In 2007, there were 594 registered deaths of usual residents of Queensland where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal origin, Torres Strait Islander origin or both. Males accounted for 53% of all Indigenous deaths.

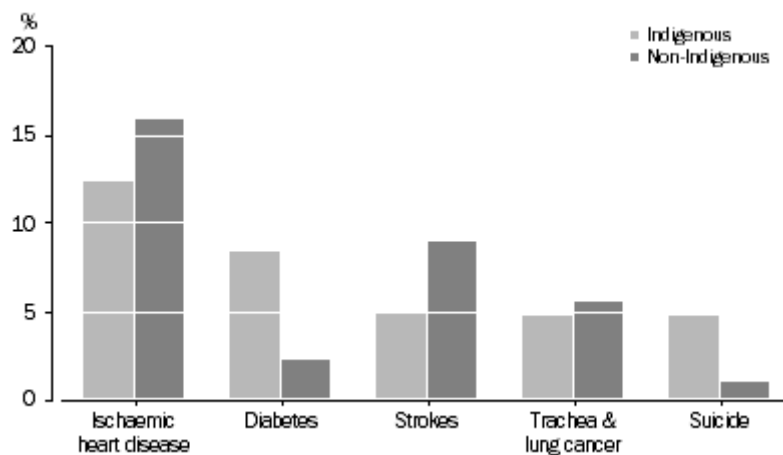
It is considered likely that most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered. However, some of these deaths are not identified as Indigenous when they are registered. Caution should be exercised when undertaking analysis of Indigenous mortality and, in particular, trends in Indigenous mortality.

Deaths caused by Ischaemic heart disease (I20-I25) accounted for 73 Indigenous deaths in 2007 or 12% of all indigenous deaths. In comparison the proportion of non-Indigenous Queenslanders dying from this cause was 16%.

Diabetes (E10-E14) was the underlying cause of death for 50 Indigenous deaths, representing 8.4% of all Indigenous deaths. This is compared with 2.3% of deaths of non-Indigenous people. Females accounted for 64% of Indigenous deaths due to Diabetes.

Intentional self harm (suicide) (X60-X84) accounted for 4.7% of Indigenous deaths compared to 1.0% of non-Indigenous deaths.

## SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS, Queensland, 2007



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## FURTHER INFORMATION

Causes of Death, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 3303.0)

Deaths, Australia, 2007 (cat.no. 3302.0)

Deaths, Queensland, 2007

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